

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8946 第六十四年九月二日

未次光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1883.

二三編

號二月十日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 30, ITALIS, German gunboat, Klaue, Shanghai 25th September.
September 30, JORGE JUAN, British steamer, E22, E. Theobald, Amy 29th September, General—RUSSELL & Co.
October 1, BANBANDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, Haiphong 29th Sept., Balast, RUSSELL & Co.
October 1, LIVINGSTONE, Gorman bark, 531, H. Steffens, Newchuan 1st September, Beans—SIEGMUND & Co.
October 1, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, Shanghai 23rd September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
October 1, CITY OF PEKING, American str., 3129, G. G. Derry, San Francisco 4th September, and Yokohama 26th, Mais & General—P. M. S. S. Co.
October 1, PROCTOR, German steamer, 874, Thos. Nissin, Amoy 30th Sept., General—CHINESE.
October 1, W. M. MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, Newchuan 1st September, Beans—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
October 1st.

Sherard Osborn, British str., for St. John's, Canton, British str., for Saigon.
Ellis, Childs, British str., for Manila.
Kashgar, British str., for Singapore.
Salles, French str., for Hoihow.
Jorge Juan, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

October 1, ITALIS, German gunboat, for Canton.
October 1, SAUTEE, French steamer, for Hoihow.
October 1, KASHGAR, British steamer, for Singapore.
October 1, SHERARD OSBORN, British str., for St. John's.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Jorge Juan, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Tomes, and 200 Chinese.
Per Fu-yew, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Watson, and 90 Chinese.
Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco, & Mr. D. Syle, 3 children and servant, and 50 Chinese.
Per Piaoli, str., from Amoy.—364 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Jorge Juan reports left Amoy on the 29th Sept., and had light Northwesterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer Fu-yew reports left Shanghai on the 29th Sept., and had fine weather with moderate N.E. winds throughout.

The British steamer Emerald reports fair weather from Haiphong to St. John's Island; from thence to port fresh. Northwesterly wind and choppy sea.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

September 29, ARRIVALS.
8. Tsurumaru Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
9. Hiozo Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
9. Sazuki, British bark, from Nuremberg.
9. Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
10. Kashgar, British str., from Haiphong.
10. Kuroiwa Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
10. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
11. Sapporo, British bark, from Hakodate.
11. Tsurumaru Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
11. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
12. Gloriana, British bark, from New York.
12. Seiryo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
13. Nitotsu Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
13. Gullay of Lorne, Brit. str., from Kobe.
14. Kuroiwa Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
14. Selonika, British str., from London.
15. Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
15. Hiozo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
16. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
16. Selonika, British str., from London.
17. Tsurumaru Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
17. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
18. Hiozo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
18. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
19. Nitotsu Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
19. Tsurumaru Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
20. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
21. Tsurumaru Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
21. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
22. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
22. Toko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokoichi.
23. Alex. McNeil, Amr. ship, from New York.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.
A. F. DE J. SOARES.
1st October, 1883.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.
INSTANTLY received \$23,765.52
or NEW SHARES..... \$5,023,765.62

RESERVED FUNDS, \$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS OF PRE-
MIUM received on 693,336.43
NEW SHARES..... \$3,198,336.43

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
H. L. D'ABREUIL, Esq. A. M. COOPER, Esq.
A. GUTHRIE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson M. E. SASSON, Esq.
A. P. MACKENZIE, Esq. J. G. T. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—EWIN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Debts granted on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS AT \$1, net per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENTS at the Treaty Ports of China
and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.

J. B. COUGHTRELL, Secretary.

27th March, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDERRATED CHARTERED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

L. H. SWINNERTON, Esq., President.

SAN HUP, Esq. YO CHONG FENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. I HOI CHUN, Esq.

28th September, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS TO all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS TO all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of T. MR. G. A. GEROSSMANN in one Firm, CEASED on the 31st AUGUST, 1883.

GEROSSMANN & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1883.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at Taku and Taiwanfu under the style of BAIN & CO.

A. W. BAIN.

Taiwanfu, Formosa, 1st July, 1883.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. DE WESTLEY-LAYTON as a Partner in our Firm.

HAIN & CO.

Taiwanfu, 1st September, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Undesignated having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents.

16th November, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Undesignated having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

MALINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies of current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Japan.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

28th July, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to Commercial and General Job PRINTING, every description of which is executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE and at the lowest prices.

SUCH PRICES as will bear.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON with any in the East.

W. L. YATES & CO., HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen, Binders, Clothiers,

Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Amount Books rated to any Pattern.

General return of Proofs are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,

Secretary.

Head Office, Huskow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Undesignated has all kinds of Hous- and Ship COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commissary SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing pur- poses, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely mod-erate rates. Apply to

HING LEE,

37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.

H. L. G. M. S. STAIN,

Plymouth, 7, H. L. G. M. S. STAIN,

STRATHMUIR,

Cardiff, July 24, 1883.

OSCAR,

London, July 01, 1883.

DONNA,

Cardiff, July 02, 1883.

WILHELM,

London, July 03, 1883.

JEANNE,

London, July 04, 1883.

LILIAN,

London, July 05, 1883.

GLENDALE,

Glasgow, July 06, 1883.

FUZHAN,

Glasgow, Aug. 15, 1883.

FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SUTTON'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE
for Flowers and Vegetables.

"LE FLORAL" FRENCH MANURE,
for Trees, Flowers and Vegetables.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

RECENT WORKS ON GARDENING

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18th September, 1883. [632]

NOTICE.

B. WATSON AND CO.,
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

GOLDSBALD AND RELATED DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SODIUM,

AND

A GRAPHTON WATER MAKERS,
PATENT MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED,
PAK-SENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of what it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co.,
HONG-KONG DISPENSARY. [29]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"LIVE"—Hold over.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until notice is given.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 2ND, 1883.

The masked spirit of hostility to, and jealousy of, England displayed by Frenchmen at present is rather a remarkable phenomenon. It is difficult to account for the origin of such a spirit. England has for very many years past done nothing to thwart the projects of France abroad; she has indeed scrupulously avoided interfering with her in any way. The retirement of France from the joint control of Egypt was entirely of her own choosing; and although it is natural she should regret her action in that matter, the subsequent events give her no cause of complaint against England. Yet everywhere there is diffused amongst Frenchmen a most unfriendly feeling towards us, a feeling which appears to be entertained by our Gallic neighbours at Saigon as fully as by their countrymen elsewhere. The *Indépendant* looks with distrust on English mediation in the dispute between France and China over the Tongquin affair, charges England with not being clean-handed and with seeking her own aggrandizement, and suggests that as the occupation of Cyprus—a cross-out of the Russo-Turkish difficulty, so the present crisis in the Far East may be made the occasion for the occupation of the Island of Hainan or some important post on the mainland. All this is intensely ridiculous, and is rendered the more so by an absurd statement to the effect that some months ago England endeavoured to secure its own contemporaneous call a point d'attaque—by the immediate occupation of the island of Hong-Hay by France. This is the first that has been heard of this affair, so far as we know, and it is mentioned in such vague terms that no importance can be attached to it, except as showing how ready Frenchmen are to catch at any statement reflecting on the good faith of England. The French have shown remarkable ingenuity in their operations in Tongquin, but they have had the sympathy of all Englishmen conversant with the situation with very few exceptions, and there is certainly no public feeling in England on the subject which would suggest active interference in the matter. Mr. Colquhoun's utterances on the subject have, it must be allowed, been injudicious. England has no treaty with Annam, and there are no circumstances to give her a *locus standi* in the dispute between that country and France. The utterances of a private and irresponsible person, however, are not to be taken as an index of the wishes or intentions of the country, and this Frenchman must know. It is only in the event of a rupture between France and China that England would be directly involved, and to prevent the occurrence of such a rupture she is certainly entitled to use her good offices so far as the parties concerned are willing to accept them. If those good offices fail it is difficult to foresee how circumstances may shape the policy not only of England but also of Germany and the other countries having relations with China. The interests of France in Tongquin sink into insignificance beside the importance of the foreign trade with China, and it is not to be expected that the countries principally interested in that trade could with equanimity regard its temporary stoppage for the furtherance of the designs of France in Tongquin. The operations of France in the last named country reflect little credit upon the foresight or ability of her Government. Had they sent out a sufficient force at once they could have taken the country without difficulty, and China would hardly have been prepared to raise very great difficulties upon accomplished facts. Possession in that case would probably have been looked upon as more than the provisinal nine points of the law. Instead of acting vigorously and effectively France has pursued

a vacillating and weak policy of which the present crisis is the result, and for any difficulty in which she may now find herself she must thank her own vacillation and not the jealousy of other nations.

Commenting upon a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Standard* in Hongkong in reference to the anti-foreign feeling in Canton and the appeal of the British Consul for a garrison, the *Globe* of the 24th August says:—"Matters are regarded as so serious by our Consul at Canton that at his request the British ship *Swift* sailed from Hongkong for that port at day-break on Wednesday. What is feared is that the people will be emboldened by the French reverses in Tonquin to give practical and terrible effect to the hostility they entertain towards all foreigners, and will massacre the whole European colony indiscriminately. The Chinese mind, in such circumstances, knows no difference between French, English, Germans, and Italians: All are alike barbarians, and, therefore, deserve death. Thus it appears that the French operations in that part of the world threaten not only our very considerable commerce with China, but the lives of Englishmen living in the country. It is inconceivable that the Chinese Government would not be able, in deference to representations from our own, to hold the popular feeling in check, but, at the same time, there is no doubt that its best promises would amount to nothing. In view, therefore, of the highly threatening state of affairs, it would only be prudent in our Government to strengthen the British naval force in the China seas. There is every reason to believe that Chinamen in general have a great deal more respect for a gunboat than for a consul." The *Globe* did not at all exaggerate the danger, as subsequent events proved for the Shumen riot occurred on the 11th September, only eighteen days after the forgoing was penned. It is perfectly true that the feeling kindled by the French operations has included all foreigners, and the regrettable occurrences at Canton have merely acted as fuel to the flame. The *Globe*, too, was right in believing that the Chinese Authorities would not prove equal to the occasion, otherwise the destruction on Shamian would not have taken place. The suggestion that the British Government should strengthen the naval force in these waters is a good one, for in the event of a war between France and China, it is to be feared that the Chinese people would show little discrimination between the French and other foreigners. But what would the *Globe* have said—what will the English Press generally say—when it is known that, instead of patrolling the coast, and visiting the ports constantly, the bulk of the British Squadron is cruising about in the North, between Chefoo and Siberia, in order that Admiral WILLIS may make real sailors of the men? The object in view is a laudable one in itself, but it interferes with the protection of the persons and property of British subjects in the Treaty ports this causes to be the case. We have already dealt with the subject—however, and expressed our views with regard to the action taken by Admiral WILLIS freely; we can only hope now, with the circumstances of the riot before them, that the London papers will take up the question, and that it will be forced upon the attention of the Government. If Admiral WILLIS wishes to manufacture good sailors we are heartily with him, and trust he will be afforded every facility to carry out so desirable an object—but not upon the China Station at the risk of the lives and property of British residents in the Treaty ports.

The German *Armen* at this Commander *Shame* arrived here on Sunday night, and left yesterday morning for Canton.

In addition to the *Oreto*, with naval vessels, it is also expected that the *Type* will be sent out here with military relays, during the ensuing troupng season.

From Messrs. THOMAS WATSON & CO.'s Tea report, dated Calcutta, 7th September, we note that the export of tea from India to Great Britain for the month of August amounted to 2,39,80,365 lbs., as compared with 2,35,233 lbs. in the same period of 1882, and 21,69,674 lbs. in the corresponding months of 1881.

The Land Office with Mr. Bruce Shepherd at its head, has been transferred from the Survey Department to the Supreme Court. It is to be noted that the Land Office is to be amalgamated in the legal department, to wit, the abolition of the *Crown* Solicitorship, the duties of that office to be assigned in the future to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 30th September.

| | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | SUNDAY |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 33 | 32 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 37 |
| | 29 | 29 | 33 | 34 | 45 | 37 | 37 |
| | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 45 | 37 | 37 |
| | 29 | 29 | 33 | 34 | 45 | 37 | 37 |
| | none | none | none | none | none | none | none |
| | 181 | 257 | | | | | |

The steamer *Ningpo*, which was to leave Shanghai for the *Amoy* on the 29th ult. took in *Miss J. Cooper, Sabatine, Wright H. Boyd, Savoie, Cummins, and two other gentlemen, Mrs. Hikowski, two Misses Hikowski, Mrs. Morse and child.* Two ponies from the Shanghai horse market were also shipped, as well as a pair of machinery for Joe-chuan, and quantity of European household furniture for the new foreign residents.

Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, *Armen* Captain, says:—"On the 21st August Messrs. Russell and Co. launched from their Kingdon yard a full-rigged iron sailing ship of the following dimensions—Length, 250 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,330 tons; and of 1,600 horse-power. The ship is built for Messrs. P. & O. Company and for the *Portuguese*. This is the second vessel built by Messrs. Russell and Co. for the same owners."

The *Portuguese* *Armen* Captain, says:—"That according to the information furnished by all those who took part in the operations of the 15th August in Canton, there is no resemblance between the bearing of the Chinese now fighting against the French and the Black Flags who have hitherto been met. Their unanimous conviction is that they have now to deal with regular Chinese troops, well disciplined, well armed, supplied with stores, and differing entirely from the bands of robbers recruited hazard which formerly constituted the Black Flag force."

The Government Astronomer, who has been absent from the Colony for about a month visiting the different Treaty ports and collecting meteorological statistics, has just returned to the Government. We understand that he will probably proceed to Formosa at the end of this week, where he expects to found a partly recording meteorological station at South Cape, a most important position, the returns from which will eventually be sent to the Hongkong Observatory, where they will prove of great service in determining the course of storms and enabling the Astronomer to give warning of typhoons from that part of the coast.

The Austrian Ladies' Band will give another performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, when a varied programme will be gone through.

The French steamer *Godeney* went to the Companhia Dock yesterday and the Danish steamer *Alby* and *Orsader* and the Danish steamer *Actis* will leave the same dock to-day.

The following telegram appears in the American paper—*Wien, 3rd September*.—The San Francisco Government intends to issue a formal protest to the great powers, declaring that the treaty of peace between France and Annam was forced by the French to sign it.

With reference to the previous telegram from Macau concerning that a typhoon was raging near the North of Luzon, we are indebted to the Harbour Master for the following:—*1st October, 1883.* The announced typhoon passed yesterday the provinces of North of Luzon and seemed to travel to the W.N.W.

A correspondent from Hongkong writes to the *New York Herald* on the France-China War, He says:—"The two powers who can occur China are Russia and England. Russia could march without much difficulty on Peking. This would not hurt much, England would not interfere. England could march to the Ta-Clan (?) and Peking, and no one would object if France tried to go to the South. Portugal would be the only power which would object. Thus it is that China will only listen to Russia and England."

The inquest on the body of *Al Po Choo*, a coolie who was killed while working on a ship at Hongkong Dock, was adjourned yesterday, when Mr. Francis, the manager of the Dock, advised the coroner to postpone the inquest until the 2nd instant, when the *Al Po Choo* would be removed from the dock. The jury, composed of Messrs. Wobblers, H. J. Siemers, and J. G. L. Schreber, returned a verdict of accidental death.

The *New York Daily News* says:—"The Chinese are beginning actually to indulge in a certain amount of chaff at the expense of Li Hung-chang. A noisy paper informs its readers that Chang Shih-aleng, Viceroy of the Liang Ning province, has telegraphed to the Chinese Viceroy, ordering him to send a force of troops to Tonquin. Li Hung-chang, in a despatch to the *Times*, denied this, and said that the Chinese Government had no intention of sending troops to Tonquin. The *Times* says that the Chinese Government has issued a circular to all Chinese officials in the provinces of Liang Ning, Yunnan, and Kweichow, commanding them to be on the alert, and to be ready to repel any sudden attack by the French."

A London telegram in the American papers, dated 29th August, reads:—"The *Standard*'s Paris despatch says the French journals boast that the Treaty of Hanoi makes the French absolute masters of the situation in China. The French hope, by a naval demonstration at Tsinan, to convince the Peking Government that it is time to make a final adjustment with France. The *Standard* adds that the French have made a treaty with Annam, the news of which had just reached him, that His Excellency had locked himself up in a room, where he spent his time hearing profound sighs and gazing through the window at the moon."

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conspirators were ent. So far as I could make out, however, the plot existed chiefly in the imagination of the mandarins and people. But there is a need which professes to desire the return of China to the pure faith of antiquity, while the Chinese, and whose of them much exercised at the exhortations of these latter days; and it is quite possible that to increase their influence over their followers to increase their influence over their followers the leaders have given out the approach of a time when both they and their adherents would be the ruling powers in the Empire. But there is no evidence to show that any real preparations had been made for a reign, and that was the highest possible object, and that they intended their banners and standards that the day of vengeance was n't come.

PANAMA, 31st August.
Work on the Panama Canal is being pushed forward with great energy. The total number of workmen is over 10,000. The sanitary condition of the working people is very satisfactory and improving daily. Although this is not a healthy season of the year and sickness in Panama itself is heavy, still the percentage on the works is less than one per cent. The mortality is in consequence of the excellent steps of precaution taken by the company. There is little reason to doubt that the company will complete the canal within the next few years.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.
DUBLIN, 31st August.

The evidence adduced at the examination of Dr. and Patrick Connolly and their sister Catharine, before the Committee of the Irish Convention, indicates that the conspiracy was formed to accomplish private and agrarian purposes, as was supposed. Witness Aineen avowed that Dr. Connolly forged the name of John Carroll to the will by which Carroll's property was to be left to Connolly. Aineen was to transfer Carroll, and to receive £50 from the sum expected to be realized from the sale of his property.

LONDON, 1st September.
Six Irishmen, who are being connected with the dynastic troubles in Glasgow on the 20th of August, when the large gasometer in the city was blown up and other property destroyed, were arrested in Glasgow yesterday night.

GLASGOW, 1st September.
The police judicial inquiry into the origin of the information which led to the arrest of the Irishman charged with having been connected in the attempts to destroy property here last January, further, that he was supreme in this part of the country, and had many tons of thousands of troops ready to rise at his command. Whether he was a traitor and imagined all, or whether he really is a traitor, but he is known; but he has since lost his head. Against him, too, there appears to be a hand in the plot.

A codicil in the Indo-China Navigation Co.'s employ was also denounced by an anonymous informer as a local leader of the movement, but promptly discredited nothing more suspicious has been discovered against him than that he has been for some years in the habit of leaving the gowns when he was employed at four in the afternoon, and did not get up at ten o'clock. At first two squares of linen were easily embezzled and supposed to be bundles of linen found in his possession, were regarded as full evidence of his complicity; but alas! they turned out to be of barbarian origin, being used as table ornaments by his barbarian employer, and known as the barbarian towns by the name of doyleys. The other information given to the police, which easily failed to bring out details of the plot. The preparations were said to be hidden in large numbers in the Cotton Hall; but off the statement being investigated the premises were found to be in the sole and undisputed possession of three out, who was scarcely worth while decapitating. Another place was indicated as being in use by the conspirators as a storehouse for provisions. A rifle, which was accordingly instituted, but nothing was found except a pocket shop and half-a-dozen pistol cartridges. But, you see, ever, is on the alert, and by his eyes that will no doubt hear of the dreadful rebellion that was suppressed by the vigilance and energy of the authorities, who will be remunerated for promotion in recognition of their services to the State at this momentous crisis.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

21st September.
The Chinese are hasty driving piles and casting baskets of earth into the break in the river bank, while the great volume of water is still pouring out of the S.W. plain, undermining the embankments. It is said that no trains of accident have been delayed by this disaster.

Fortunately the flood came late, and the flooding was well loaded and almost ripe, so that most of the peasantry will have the staple food in sufficient quantity to prevent starvation. But distressing accounts reach us of houses inundated, and people huddled together on their roofs in the most abject conditions, and on the roofs of buildings still standing, many of them under water and afloat—their lives tied together and thus tied to a stake or a door-post, to keep them from swimming or drifting away. Some villages are half in ruins, and the streams turned into water ways. As the winds are beginning to blow, and the cold weather will soon be on us, the suffering must be great.

Most of that caused by the break above referred to has not been prevented by a little timely care, vigorous effort, and the expenditure of a small sum of money.

The British and French Ministers arrived very quietly, and are not causing any unusual disturbance in our dull village.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer City of Peking, Captain Berry, with the American mail of the 4th September, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The subjunctive telegrams are called from our San Francisco files.

UNITED STATES.
CHINESE CONSPIRACY SUING FOR DAMAGES.

Five Chinese, suspected of having been incarcerated in the State Prison for assault on a fellow citizen, in the Patterson Theatre, brought a suit in the State Prison-keeper and the Head of Inspectors, claiming damages for depriving them of their liberty. They claim that the Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience, and that queen is a part of the Chinese religion.

PEACEABLE BUREAU EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

New York, 28th August.
At about ten minutes to 4 a fire招致ed people who were in the neighborhood of the foot of Fourteenth street and North River were startled by the sound of an explosion, continuing from the direction of the river. Looking out in midstream they saw the Hudson river steamer Erieville enveloped in smoke. Less than six minutes later she fled to the side and capsized amidst the streets, the having floated that far. There were 100 persons on board the Erieville when she left the dock of Harrison street for Haverstraw. Some of these were hurled in the air and then fell back into the water. Others were compelled to jump into the river to escape the hissing, sending steam that filled all parts of the vessel, or to avoid going down with the rest of the vessel. The cause of the explosion of the boiler, which was an old one, came from Paris, Lyons, and Britain, brought up in the rear. The explosion was lined with infinity. There were fully 5,000 foreigners present to witness the spectacle.

FATAL CHINESE FEARS.

OCTOBER, 29th August.
An Inter-Mountain Dex Lodge special says: Two weeks ago last Monday two Chinamen got into a dispute with two other Chinamen, who were working on a building—about a mile above the town of Biang. The Chinamen were armed with swords, and in the scuffle which ensued the Chinamen who were at work upon the claim were badly beaten by the assaulting parties. One of them managed to escape, but the other was badly bruised about the head as to render him insensible, in which condition he remained until last Sunday, when he died. The son of the corporal's jury was then the master of the claim, and he was buried in the hands of an unknown party. All the men of the party lost their lives in the custody of the sheriff, charged with the crime.

FOREIGN.
CANADA'S LOYALTY TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, 30th August.
The Hon. Alexander McEachan, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Guelph last evening combated the proposals of Sir Alexander Galt for a Federal Union, on the ground that Canada would never submit to such a political alliance. He spoke in condemnation of a proposal to unify the provinces, which Canada would soon submit to free-trade. He quoted the idea of the separation of Canada from England. The Canadians would give their last cent and last dollar to maintain the prestige and the power of England. McEachan sailed to-day for Quebec.

OPENINGS, 30th August.
The Car and Chariot of India have arrived

CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., 29th August.
Subject to a fact which professes to desire the return of China to the pure faith of antiquity, while the Chinese, and whose of them much exercised at the exhortations of these latter days; and it is quite possible that to increase their influence over their followers the leaders have given out the approach of a time when both they and their adherents would be the ruling powers in the Empire. But there is no evidence to show that any real preparations had been made for a reign, and that was the highest possible object, and that they intended their banners and standards that the day of vengeance was n't come.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 1st October.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Baik Bills, on demand 381
Baik Bills, at 30 months' sight 381
Credits, at 4 months' sight 381
Documentary Bills, at the month 381

ON PARIS.—

Baik Bills, on demand 462
Credits, at 6 months' sight 472

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 months' sight 223

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 months' sight 223

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 734

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EXTRACTS.

WITHOUT AND WITHIN.
My coachman, in the moonlight there,
Looks through the side-light of the door;
He wears his brother's wear,
As I do, but only more.

Flatting his nose against the pane,
He envies my brilliant lot;
Breathes on his aching flesh-in vain,
And dooms me to a place more hot.

He sees me in to supper go,
A silicon wonder by my side;
Baros arms, bare shoulders, and a row
Of flowers, for the door too wide.

He thinks how happy is my arm
'Neath its white-gloved and jewelled hand;
And wishes me some dreadful harm,
Hearing the merry corps exploded.

Moscow! I only curse the boro;
Of hunting still the same old coon;
And envy him, outside the door,
In golden quietude of the moon.

The winter wind is not so cold
As the bright sunnus he sees me win;

Not the heat's oldest wine so old;

As our poor gabbe sour and thin.

I envy him the trying prance
By which his freedom he warms,

And drag my lady's chains and dance

The galley slave of dreary forms.

O, could we have my share of din,
And his quiet—past, a bout;

'Twould still be one man bared within,

And just another bared without.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A CRACK REGIMENT OF THE HOYA ARMY.

Accompanying the reviewing General, a

Prince of the Blood Royal, we found the

Italian eight hundred strong, drawn up in

a pleasant meadow, distant some two

miles from the city. Dressed in white and

arm'd with Ramingtons, kept scrupulously

and in good order, they looked a not

despicable body of men. Perfectly steady

they were as we rode along the ranks,

and they presented arms "and saluted the

Prince with a precision and smartness that

betokened discipline and drill. Ten years

ago a Sergeant Lovett, from the battery of

British Artillery stationed at Mauritius,

was engaged by the Hoxas to drill this

troop. He did not remain long enough

with them, nor, perhaps, had he sufficient

knowledge of tactics himself, to train the

men for movements in the field on an ex-

tended scale. But minor drill they learned

very thoroughly, and the spirit of implicit

obedience to superior officers seems to have

been acquired and maintained in a striking

degree. Indeed, the sergeant was a

very martinet, and frequently enforced

strict and prompt execution of his orders

by the weight of his own arm. A sergeant

of command he also possessed, and to

this day it is the ambition of all Hoxas

officers to come up to his standard in that

respect. On taking up our position on a

elevated platform in front of the troops, the

General in command, first taking a good

breath, gave an order so energetically as to

reduce him for a short time to a condition

of collapse. A terrible shout ensued, every

officer on the ground repeating the command

at the topmost range of his voice; a half-

dozen files in the centre of line stepped back

a few paces, and the band marched through

the gap playing in quick time as they ap-

pealed to us. There is a Happy Land!

After this salute we had the manual, the

platoon, and the bayonet exercises of our

own service, which were all done smartly

and well, except that the officers who gave

out the commands had frequently to be

repeated, otherwise some of them must have

sunk into apoplexy. The soldiers ad-

vanced in marching order, trooping into col-

umn. It formed square, going through those

evolutions (highly creditable)! The sol-

diers were not so good. In this some three

hundred specimen co-operated, but their

proceedings, although striking and pictur-

esque, were about as much adapted to real

warfare as are the baton movements so

ostensibly practised from year to year by

English troops. After parade we had lunch,

at which wines and English beers were pro-

duced in profusion. But conversation was li-

mitied, most of the officers having previously

shouted themselves hoarse. Of troops such as

I had seen, the Hoxas possess some twelve

thousand men. Then there are many more

armed with old muskets and spears, but

drilled, and an undisciplined host of irregulars.

The regulars have learned much of the letter

of European drill, but as yet have failed to

comprehend its spirit. Still they could very

easily, in the hands of a competent leader,

become a sufficiently formidable force.—

WILLIAM BECKFORD.

William Beckford was the day of our

youth a sort of mysterious personage;

marvellous tales had got about him,

and the splendor of the mansion

and grounds at Fonthill, he led a

sort of hermit's life, secluded in luxurious

retirement. As to many of our younger

readers Beckford's story will be now, we

give a few points of it. He was the only son

of Alderman Beckford, whose saucy answer

to George III. is recorded on his monument

in Guildhall. Inheriting from his father a

large property in the West Indies, as well as

a vast sum in ready money, young Beckford,

who had been highly educated, and who

had a keen sense of art and natural beauty,

launched upon the world with apparently no

higher object than that of enjoying

himself. He travelled in Italy, Spain, and

Portugal. In his old age he published a

description of these travels. It is a wonderful

work for power of word-painting, and as

revealing the life of a man whose wealth

gave a passport into the highest classes of

foreign society of an old-world type. Now

we find him spending a day among the

monks of Chartresse, whose life of severity

was surely a strange contrast to his own

self-indulgence; now visiting Milton's

groves of Vallombrosa; now sweeping

along the waters of Venice with a barge

of music in his train; now exploring the

tomb of Charles V. in the Escorial; now

gazing over old pictures in the King of

Spain's palace to the dreamy sound of

musical clocks that sweetly chimed the

hours; now dancing some Spanish boleros

before the Queen of Portugal; now visiting

the Pope in the Vatican; and so forth.

He had built, and the son demolished,

but which the son demolished, as not important enough for a wall.

He made his new building a palace of enchantment,

the wonder of its day, filling it with every

thing that was gorgeous and costly. Annoyed

by the intrusion of sportives in his grounds

(for Beckford had a tender feeling for dumb

animals), he had a wall of 12 feet built

extending to a distance of seven miles, but

round his dwelling.

When the house was finished it was furnished in

the same magnificent manner. Inside

the seven miles of wall 300 acres of ground

afforded every variety of beautiful scenery,

landscapes both soft and wild, scenes enough for every kind of recreation. Whether himself scarcely had a combination of objects more stately and splendid than were included within.

In this wonderful retirement Beckford lived many years, until his fortune, which had been diminished by various losses, proved insufficient to keep up the vast expenditure which the house required. To pay for this time he got tired of his vast plaything, but he immediately proceeded to make himself another house, scarcely less splendid, though smaller, at Bath, where all his choicer treasures were removed, and where he lived and died.

A more strange episode was never worked out upon the earthen web of literary history. The site of his effects at Fonthill, in 1823, was the world's wonder of the day; and the excitement was not diminished when the lofty tower at Fonthill, which Beckford had built, fell shortly afterwards to the ground. Of the abbey itself, on which so much money was spent, not a fragment, we believe, now remains. Mr. Beckford, who showed his taste for the beautiful and the costly to the last, a gardener who worked in a nursery which Beckford used to visit when in London told us that he would cut himself every time he caused a ginkgo to fall.

At the end of his days, when he was seated at his desk in his study, he was surrounded by choice flowers, and the garden was filled with the fragrance of roses, lilies, violets, and other flowers, and the birds sang around him.

He died in 1844, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Bath, where his grave is marked by a simple stone tablet.

His son, William Beckford, the author of "The History of English Literature," is a man of great ability and knowledge, and has written a book on the life of his father.

He is a man of great tact and judgment, and has written a book on the life of his father.

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The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8015 級六十四零千八第

日二月初九 未癸亥光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1883.

二年

九月二日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 30, ILLES, German gunboat, Klausen, Shanghai 25th September. September 30, JONES JUAN, British steamer, 522, E. Thébaud, Amoy 29th September. October 1, EMERALD, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, Haikong 29th Sept., Ballast—RUSSELL & Co. October 1, LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, Newchow 1st September, Beans—STEMMSEN & Co. October 1, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Cound, Shanghai 23rd September, General—P. M. S. N. Co. October 1, CITY OF PEKING, American str., 3,129, G. G. Berry, San Francisco 4th September, and Yokohama 26th, Mails and General—P. M. S. N. Co. October 1, PRICCIOLI, German steamer, 874, THOS. Nissen, Amoy 30th Sept., General—CHINESE. October 1, W.M. MANSON, British bark, 365, H. Kindred, Newchow 1st September, Beans—STEMMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. October 1st. Sherard Osborn, British str., for St. John's. Canton, British str., for Saigon. Etia, Chida, British bark, for Hooilo. Kashgar, British str., for Singapore. Salice, French str., for Howkow. Jorge Juan, British str., for Manila. DEPARTURES. October 1, ILLES, German gunboat, for Canton. October 1, SALTEE, French steamer, for Howkow. October 1, KASHGAR, British steamer, for Singapore. October 1, SHERARD OSBORN, British str., for St. John's.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. For Jorge Juan, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Tomes, and 200 Chinese. For Fu-yew, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Watson, and 90 Chinese. For City of Peking, str., from San Francisco, & Mrs. D. Sayle, 2 children and servant, and 650 Chinese. For Piccioli, str., from Amoy.—364 Chinese.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE. I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER. A. E. D. J. SOARES. 1st October, 1883. [1800]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. G. A. GROSSMANN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st August, 1883. GROSSMANN & Co. Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1742]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business of this port, and all communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers. GEO. R. SIEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1449]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at Taiwan and Taifuwan under the style of BAIN & Co. A. W. BAIN. Taiwafoo, Formosa, 1st July, 1883. [1291]

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed Mr. DE WESTLEY LAYTON, a Partner in our Firm. RAIN & Co. Taiwafoo, 1st September, 1883. [1636]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES... 928,765.62.
RESERVED FUND \$2,500,000.
INSTALMENT OF PAYED-IN CAPITAL received on NEW SHARES... 65,926,765.62.
NEW SHARES..... \$1,198,336.43.
7th December, 1882. [113]

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
INSURANCES effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Agents. 7th December, 1882. [113]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO. 1st January, 1882. [118]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rate to the extent of \$60,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Agents. Sun Fire Office. 12th May, 1883. [115]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to effect FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/4 net—Annuity, and other INSURANCES.

DRAFFS granted on London, and the chief commercial places of Asia, India, Australia, America, China, Japan, and Korea, and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Panang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary. 27th March, 1883. [1602]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 21,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDERRATED CHARTER... 21,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 1st June, 1883. [1705]

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 1st June, 1883. [1781]

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per cent. Not pro-

mised per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents. 1st October, 1883. [1800]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. G. A. GROSSMANN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st August, 1883. GROSSMANN & Co. Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [1742]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HILL DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO. 26th July, 1872. [113]

INTIMATIONS.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

A.D. 1736.

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FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SUTTON'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SAN-FRANCISCO FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE
for Flowers and Vegetables.

"LE FLORAL" FRENCH MANURE,
for Trees, Flowers and Vegetables.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

RECENT WORKS ON GARDENING.

GARDENING TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
16th September, 1882.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICES.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., HONG-KONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

"LEE"—Hold over publication should be written on one side of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Order for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONG-KONG, OCTOBER 2ND, 1882.

The marked spirit of hostility to, and jealousy of, England displayed by Frenchmen at present is rather a remarkable phenomenon. It is difficult to account for the origin of such a spirit. England has for very many years past done nothing to thwart the projects of France abroad; she has indeed scrupulously avoided interfering with her in any way. The retirement of France from the joint control of Egypt was entirely of her own choosing, and although it is but natural she should regret her action in that matter the subsequent events give her no cause of complaint against England. Yet everywhere there is diffused amongst Frenchmen a most unfriendly feeling towards us, a feeling which appears to be entertained by our Gallic neighbours at Saigon as fully as by their countrymen elsewhere. The *Independent* looks with distrust on English mediation in the dispute between France and China over the Tonquin affair, charges England with not being clean-handed and with seeking her own aggrandizement, and suggests that as the occupation of Cyprus arises out of the Russo-Turkish difficulty, so the present crisis in the Far East may be made the occasion for the occupation of the Island of Hainan or some important post on the mainland. All this is intensely ridiculous, and is rendered the more so by an absurd statement to the effect that some months ago England endeavoured to secure what our contemporary calls a *point d'attache* and was only check-mated in this design by the immediate occupation of the island of Hong-Kay by France. This is the first that has been heard of this affair, so far as we know, and it is mentioned in such vague terms that no importance can be attached to it, except as showing how ready Frenchmen are to catch at any statement reflecting on the good faith of England. The French have shown a remarkable ineptitude in their operations in Tonquin, but they have had the sympathy of all Englishmen conversant with the situation, with very few exceptions, and there is certainly no public feeling in England on the subject which would suggest active interference in the matter. Mr. Colquhoun's utterances on the subject have, it must be allowed, been injudicious. England has no treaty with Annam, and there are no circumstances to give her a *deus ex machina* in the dispute between that country and France. The utterances of a private and irresponsible person, however, are not to be taken as an index of the wishes or intentions of the country, and this Frenchman must know. It is only in the event of a rupture between France and China that England would be directly involved, and to prevent the occurrence of such a rupture she is certainly entitled to use her good offices as far as the parties concerned are willing to accept them. If those good offices fail it is difficult to foresee how circumstances may shape the policy not only of England but also of Germany and the other countries having relations with China. The interests of France in Tonquin sink into insignificance beside the importance of the foreign trade with China, and it is not to be expected that the countries principally interested in that trade could with equanimity regard its temporary stoppage for the furtherance of the designs of France in Tonquin. The operations of France in the last named country reflect little credit upon the foresight or ability of her Government. Had they sent out a sufficient force at once they could have taken the country without difficulty, and China would hardly have been prepared to raise very great difficulties upon accomplished facts. Possession in that case would probably have been looked upon as more than the provisional nine points of the law. Instead of acting vigorously and decisively France has pursued

a vacillating and weak policy of which the present crisis is the result, and for any difficulty in which she may now find herself she must thank her own vacillation and not the jealousy of other nations.

COMMENTING upon a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Standard* in Hongkong in reference to the anti-foreign feeling in Canton and the appeal of the British Consul for a gunboat, the *Globe* of the 24th August says:—"Matters are regarded as so serious by our Consul at Canton that at his request the British sloop *Swift* sailed from Hongkong for that port at day-break on Wednesday. What is feared is that the people will be emboldened by the French reverses in Tonquin to give practical and terrible effect to the hostility they entertain towards all foreigners, and will massacre the whole European colony indiscriminately. The Chinese mind, in such circumstances, knows no difference between French, English, Germans, and Italians. All are alike barbarians, and, therefore, deserve death. Thus it appears that the French operations in that part of the world threaten not only our very considerable commerce with China, but the lives of Englishmen living in the country. It is inconceivable that the Chinese Government would not be in a position to believe that the *French* were at fault in this matter, and the way it was worked, gave it to his opinion that the *French* was in no way to blame for the occurrence of the accident. The jury, composed of Messrs. A. Whitham, H. J. Siemsen, and J. G. L. Saberton, returned a verdict of accidental death."

The inquest on the body of Ah Po Chao, a coolie who was killed while at work at a wharf in Hong Kong Dock, was concluded yesterday, when Mr. Scott, the manager of the Dock, attended and explained the construction of the wharf and the way it was worked, and gave it to his opinion that the *French* was in no way to blame for the occurrence of the accident. The *Globe* did not at all exaggerate the danger, as subsequent events proved for the Shamen riot occurred on the 11th September, only eighteen days after the foregoing was passed. It is perfectly true that the feeling kindled by the French operations has included all foreigners, and the regrettable occurrences at Canton have merely acted as fuel to the flame. The *Globe*, too, was right in believing that the Chinese Authorities would not prove equal to the occasion, otherwise the destruction on Shamen would not have taken place. The suggestion that the British Government should strengthen the naval force in these waters is a good one, for in the event of a war between France and China it is to be feared that the Chinese people would show little discrimination between the French and other foreigners. But what would the *Globe* say—when it is known that, instead of patrolling the coast, and visiting the ports constantly, the bulk of the British Squadron is cruising about in the North, between Chefoo and Siberia, in order that Admiral WILLIS may make real sailors of the men? The object in view is a laudable one in itself, but if it interferes with the protection of the persons and property of British subjects in the Treaty ports this causes to be the case. We have already dealt with the subject, however, and expressed our views with regard to the action taken by Admiral WILLIS freely; we can only hope that in that matter the subsequent events give her no cause of complaint against England. Yet everywhere there is diffused amongst Frenchmen a most unfriendly feeling towards us, a feeling which appears to be entertained by our Gallic neighbours at Saigon as fully as by their countrymen elsewhere. The *Independent* looks with distrust on English mediation in the dispute between France and China over the Tonquin affair, charges England with not being clean-handed and with seeking her own aggrandizement, and suggests that as the occupation of Cyprus arises out

of the Russo-Turkish difficulty, so the present crisis in the Far East may be made the occasion for the occupation of the Island of Hainan or some important post on the mainland. All this is intensely ridiculous, and is rendered the more so by an absurd statement to the effect that some months ago England endeavoured to secure what our contemporary calls a *point d'attache* and was only check-mated in this design by the immediate occupation of the island of Hong-Kay by France. This is the first that has been heard of this affair, so far as we know, and it is mentioned in such vague terms that no importance can be attached to it, except as showing how ready Frenchmen are to catch at any statement reflecting on the good faith of England. The French have shown a remarkable ineptitude in their operations in Tonquin, but they have had the sympathy of all Englishmen conversant with the situation, with very few exceptions, and there is certainly no public feeling in England on the subject which would suggest active interference in the matter. Mr. Colquhoun's utterances on the subject have, it must be allowed, been injudicious. England has no treaty with China, and there are no circumstances to give her a *deus ex machina* in the dispute between that country and France. The utterances of a private and irresponsible person, however, are not to be taken as an index of the wishes or intentions of the country, and this Frenchman must know. It is only in the event of a rupture between France and China that England would be directly involved, and to prevent the occurrence of such a rupture she is certainly entitled to use her good offices as far as the parties concerned are willing to accept them. If those good offices fail it is difficult to foresee how circumstances may shape the policy not only of England but also of Germany and the other countries having relations with China. The interests of France in Tonquin sink into insignificance beside the importance of the foreign trade with China, and it is not to be expected that the countries principally interested in that trade could with equanimity regard its temporary stoppage for the furtherance of the designs of France in Tonquin. The operations of France in the last named country reflect little credit upon the foresight or ability of her Government. Had they sent out a sufficient force at once they could have taken the country without difficulty, and China would hardly have been prepared to raise very great difficulties upon accomplished facts. Possession in that case would probably have been looked upon as more than the provisional nine points of the law. Instead of acting vigorously and decisively France has pursued

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conspirators were cut off. So far as I could make out, however, the plot existed chiefly in the imagination of the masters and pupos. But there is a sect which professes to desire the return of China to the pure faith of antiquity, which worships Heaven and whose members are much exercised at the conduct of these latter days. It is quite possible that the leaders of this party, who are numerous, will be the ones to bring about the downfall of the Peking government.

The lands in the valley held on the main lands and on the island are to be thrown open for sale and pre-emption to actual settlers, excepting senators' rights, which will be protected. General satisfaction is felt here at the settlement of the misunderstanding.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, 31st August.

Work on the Panama Canal has been suspended with great energy. The total number of workmen is over 10,000. The sanitary condition of the working people is very satisfactory and improving daily. Although this is not a healthy season of the year and sickness in Panama itself is heavy, still the percentage on the Canal Workmen does not exceed four per cent., in consequence of the excellent steps of precaution taken by the company. There is little reason to doubt that the great work is now well along, so that it may well complete the Canal within the next five years.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, 31st August.

The evidence adduced at the examination of Dr. & Mr. Rick Connolly and their sister Catharine, charged with complicity in the murder of the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke Brudenell, contained a large number of facts which showed that Dr. Connolly forged the name of John Carroll to the will by which Carroll's property was to be left to Connolly. A view was taken to murder Carroll, and to receive £50 from the sum expected to be realized from the latter's property.

LONDON, 1st September.

Sir Isambard, accused of being connected with the dynamite conspirators, was released on the 20th of January last, when the large amount of passed woodwork he had sent to his home in the city was blown up and other property destroyed, were arrested in Glasgow Thursday night.

GLASGOW, 1st September.

The police despatch to reveal the sources of the information which led to the arrest of the Irishman charged with having been connected in the plot against the Duke of Argyll, and that he rejoiced in the title of the North-West King, further, that he was a native of this country, and had many tons of thousands of troops ready to rise at his command. Whether he was a lunatic and imagined all this, or whether he spoke ironically, is not known; but he has lost his head.

Against the other two accused nothing has been said.

A letter from the Inchon Navigation Co.'s employ was also discovered in an anonymous informer as a lead, under the name of —, but which promptly informed nothing suspicious has been discovered against him than that he has been for some years in the habit of leaving the galleys where he was employed at four in the afternoon and not returning till near day at ten o'clock. At first two squares of lines, curiously interwoven and supposed to be badges of office, found in the cabin, were regarded as full evidence of his complicity, but they turned out to be of bacterian origin, being used as table ornaments by his harboring employer, and known in the harboring tonnage by the name of doyleys. The other information given to the authorities has equally failed to bring out details of the plot. The conspirators were said to be numerous in large numbers in the Examination Hall, but on the stations being investigated the persons who could be in the sole and undisputed possession of the secret, which it was scarcely worth while describing, Anghela papa was indicted as being in use by the conspirators as a storehouse for provisions. A vigorous search was accordingly instituted, but nothing was found there except a park shop and half-a-dozen sweet potatoes. Every one, however, in the court, and by and by you will no doubt hear of the terrible rebellion that was suppressed by the valour and energy of the authorities, who will be rewarded with a high position in recognition of their services to the State at this momentous crisis. —N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

21st September.

The Chinese are laundrily driving ships and casting baskets of earth into the brook in the river bank, while the great volume of water is still pouring out on the S.W. plain, undermining the rampart, flooding roads if not thousands of acres of land, and causing sand-diseases.

Fortunately the flood soon subsided, and most of the soil was well washed and almost ripe, so that most of the crops will be good, though the staple food in sufficient quantity to prevent famine.

But distressing accounts reach us from houses cleared down, and people huddled together on their roofs or other small elevations, and on the roofs of buildings still standing, in mud clouds of mud and mire, half buried together and dead, and dead and dying, or drag past to keep them from drowning or drifting away. Small villages are left in ruins, and the streets turned into water ways. As the winds are beginning to blow, and the cold weather will soon be on us, the suffering must be great.

Most of that caused by the break above referred could easily have been prevented by a little timely and vigorous effort, and the expense.

The British and French Ministers arrived very quietly, and are not causing any unusual disturbance in our dull village.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer City of Peking, Captain Berry, with the American mail of the 4th September, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The jointed telegrams are copied from our San Francisco file.

UNITED STATES.

CHINESE CONSPIRACY SUING FOR DAMAGES.

TRENTON, N. J., 23rd August.

Five Chinese, recently incarcerated in the State Prison for assault in a fellow-countryman in the Patriotic Theatre, brought a suit against the State Prison for damages, and the Board of Inspectors, claiming damages for dereliction of their duty.

They claim that the Chinese Government declares that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience, and that queues are a part of the Chinese religion.

PEACEFUL BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

N. Y., 23rd August.

At about ten minutes past two this afternoon people who were in the neighbourhood of the foot of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, startled by the sound of an explosion, came from the direction of the river. Looking out in midstream they saw the Hudson river steamer Evergreen enveloped in steam. Less than six minutes afterwards she keeled to the side and capsized opposite Sixteenth street, she having sprung a leak.

There were over 100 passengers on board the steamer, who had left the foot of Harrison street for New York, when these were hurled in the air and fell back into the water. Others were compelled to jump into the river to escape the hissing, scalding steam that filled all parts of the vessel, or to avoid going down with her. The cause of the disaster was the explosion of the boiler, which was an old ship. When the vessel burst, the air was filled with flying debris and burning woodwork. About fifty people lost their lives.

PEACEFUL CHINESE PEACE.

GOING, 29th August.

An Inter-Mountain Peer Lodge special says: Two weeks ago last Monday two Chinese got into dispute with two other Chinese who were working some engine round about a mile from the Chinese Peer Lodge. The assaulting Chinese were armed with clubs, and in the fracas which ensued the Chinese who were at work upon the claim were badly beaten by the assaulting parties. One of them managed to escape, but the other was so badly bruised that he had to render his services, in which condition he remained until last Sunday, when he died.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the deceased Chinese came to his death by the hand of his fellow countrymen. Ah Nan Sing and Doug Hock are now in the custody of the Sheriff, charged with the crime.

FOREIGN.

CANADA'S LOTUS TO ENGLAND.

Montreal, 29th August.

The Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Greenwich last evening complimented the proposals of Sir Alexander Q. Galt for a Federal Union, on the ground that Canada would never submit to being ruled at London. He spoke in condemnation of a protective policy, and predicted that Canada would soon return to free trade. He also said that Canada would give up the right to be taxed on imports of Canada from England. The Canadian would give their last man and last dollar to maintain the prestige and the power of England. MacKenzie called to-day for Quebec.

CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., 25th August.

Subject to the sanction of Parliament, all matters in dispute between the Dominion and British Columbia have been satisfactorily adjusted. Douglas and Company are to underwrite the cost of the construction of the railway line, and the cost of the operation of the line. Relieved, the task to build the Pacific railway party. The lands in the valley held on the main lands and on the island are to be thrown open for sale and pre-emption to actual settlers, excepting senators' rights, which will be protected. General satisfaction is felt here at the settlement of the misunderstanding.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, 31st August.

Work on the Panama Canal has been suspended with great energy. The total number of workmen is over 10,000. The sanitary condition of the working people is very satisfactory and improving daily. Although this is not a healthy season of the year and sickness in Panama itself is heavy, still the percentage on the Canal Workmen does not exceed four per cent., in consequence of the excellent steps of precaution taken by the company. There is little reason to doubt that the great work is now well along, so that it may well complete the Canal within the next five years.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, 31st August.

The evidence adduced at the examination of Dr. & Mr. Rick Connolly and their sister Catharine, charged with complicity in the murder of the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke Brudenell, contained a large number of facts which showed that Dr. Connolly forged the name of John Carroll to the will by which Carroll's property was to be left to Connolly. A view was taken to murder Carroll, and to receive £50 from the sum expected to be realized from the latter's property.

LONDON, 1st September.

Sir Isambard, accused of being connected with the dynamite conspirators, was released on the 20th of January last, when the large amount of passed woodwork he had sent to his home in the city was blown up and other property destroyed, were arrested in Glasgow Thursday night.

GLASGOW, 1st September.

The police despatch to reveal the sources of the information which led to the arrest of the Irishman charged with having been connected in the plot against the Duke of Argyll, and that he rejoiced in the title of the North-West King, further, that he was a native of this country, and had many tons of thousands of troops ready to rise at his command. Whether he was a lunatic and imagined all this, or whether he spoke ironically, is not known; but he has lost his head.

Against the other two accused nothing has been said.

A letter from the Inchon Navigation Co.'s employ was also discovered in an anonymous informer as a lead, under the name of —, but which promptly informed nothing suspicious has been discovered against him than that he has been for some years in the habit of leaving the galleys where he was employed at four in the afternoon and not returning till near day at ten o'clock. At first two squares of lines, curiously interwoven and supposed to be badges of office, found in the cabin, were regarded as full evidence of his complicity, but they turned out to be of bacterian origin, being used as table ornaments by his harboring employer, and known in the harboring tonnage by the name of doyleys. The other information given to the authorities has equally failed to bring out details of the plot. The conspirators were said to be numerous in large numbers in the Examination Hall, but on the stations being investigated the persons who could be in the sole and undisputed possession of the secret, which it was scarcely worth while describing, Anghela papa was indicted as being in use by the conspirators as a storehouse for provisions. A vigorous search was accordingly instituted, but nothing was found there except a park shop and half-a-dozen sweet potatoes. Every one, however, in the court, and by and by you will no doubt hear of the terrible rebellion that was suppressed by the valour and energy of the authorities, who will be rewarded with a high position in recognition of their services to the State at this momentous crisis. —N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

TIEN-TSIN.

21st September.

The Chinese are laundrily driving ships and casting baskets of earth into the brook in the river bank, while the great volume of water is still pouring out on the S.W. plain, undermining the rampart, flooding roads if not thousands of acres of land, and causing sand-diseases.

Fortunately the flood soon subsided, and most of the soil was well washed and almost ripe, so that most of the crops will be good, though the staple food in sufficient quantity to prevent famine.

But distressing accounts reach us from houses cleared down, and people huddled together on their roofs or other small elevations, and on the roofs of buildings still standing, in mud clouds of mud and mire, half buried together and dead, and dead and dying, or drag past to keep them from drowning or drifting away. Small villages are left in ruins, and the streets turned into water ways. As the winds are beginning to blow, and the cold weather will soon be on us, the suffering must be great.

Most of that caused by the break above referred could easily have been prevented by a little timely and vigorous effort, and the expense.

The British and French Ministers arrived very quietly, and are not causing any unusual disturbance in our dull village.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

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